

Government Relations group in the fall of 1994. Both before and after that formal association, Kitto continued to serve many of his clients individually through MPA.

Corcoran already was familiar with the Hudson casino proposal before Kitto's late 1994 overture. On Dec. 10, 1993, Corcoran had sent a memorandum to Little Six Chairman Leonard Prescott and Kitto regarding the proposed purchase of the Hudson dog track by a consortium of Wisconsin Indian tribes, and the conversion of the dog track to an Indian gaming establishment. The memo referred to previous discussions about this "problem," and suggested, "[i]f you want to oppose this development, I know you would have allies with the St. Croix tribe and their gaming facility managers." Buffalo Brothers and Little Six were then O'Connor & Hannan's only Indian gaming clients. This client development effort failed to generate an alliance involving O'Connor & Hannan in opposition to the Hudson proposal.

The first documented contact between Corcoran and Kitto relating to the coordinated Hudson opposition effort took place on Nov. 16, 1994, the day after the Minneapolis Area Office of BIA forwarded the application to Washington with its recommendation of approval. Daytimer records reflect intermittent Hudson-related activity by Corcoran and Kitto between Nov. 16, 1994, and O'Connor & Hannan's formal retention by the St. Croix tribe on Feb. 7, 1995. Much of this activity was focused on attempting to build a coalition of Minnesota and Wisconsin tribes to oppose the dog track's conversion.¹³⁵ Though Corcoran had hoped to interest

¹³⁵On Dec. 10, 1994, Kitto wrote to St. Croix Chairman Lewis Taylor (on MPA letterhead), informing Taylor that Kitto had "[r]ecently . . . joined the O'Connor & Hannan law firm in Washington, D.C." in order to "provide government relations services in D.C." for his tribal clients. The opening paragraph concluded with:

Currently we are working at putting together a coalition of tribes from Minnesota
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